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Feldstein et al.

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(54) **GASKET WITH FINGERS FOR RJ45 CABLE CONNECTOR**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01R 13/648 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **439/607.28**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 439/607.28, 607.3, 939
See application file for complete search history.

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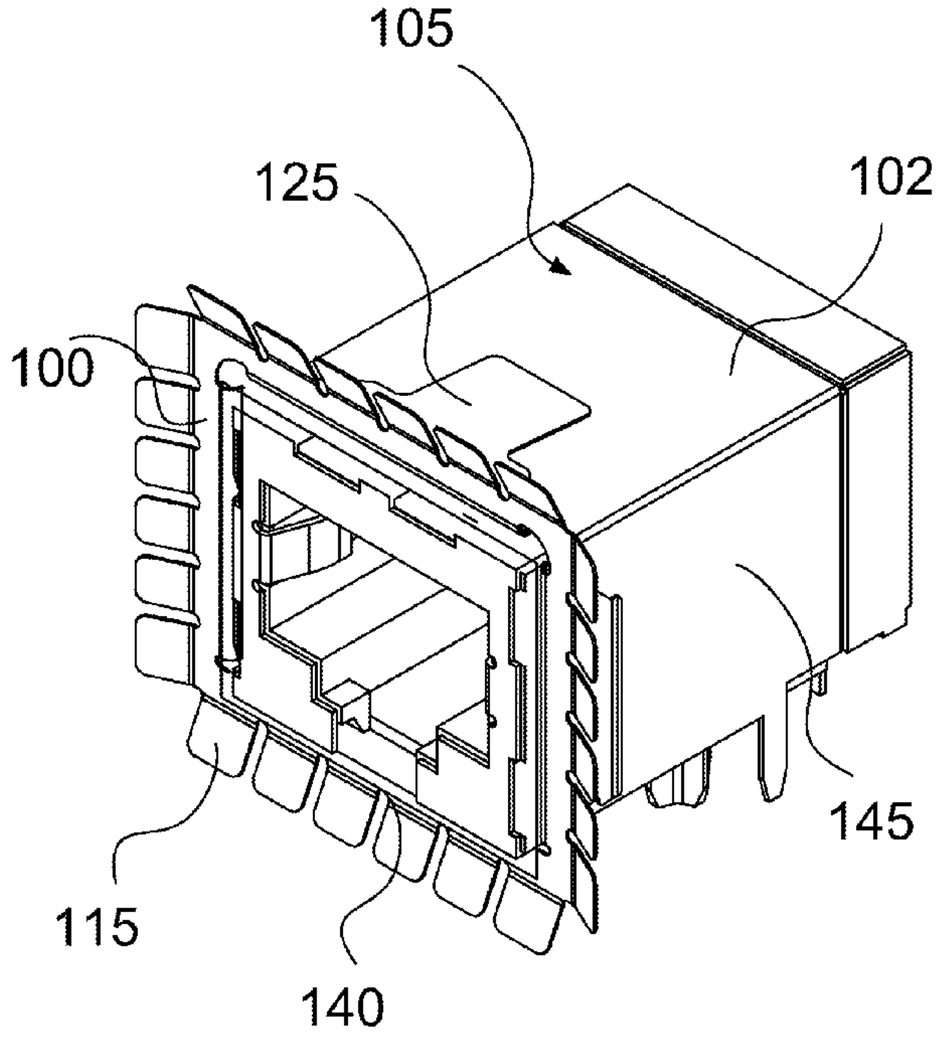
(57) **ABSTRACT**

An electromagnetic gasket comprises a sheet having a plurality of resilient fingers on an outer peripheral. The fingers are bent outward and at least four resilient prongs are bent inward to form a passageway that is sized and dimensioned to receive an RJ45 connector. When the RJ45 connector is inserted through the passageway, the resilient prongs are adapted to urge against top, bottom, and two side surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector in such a manner to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector. The plurality of resilient fingers extend outward and beyond the top, bottom, and two side surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector and are adapted to urge against a surface of a faceplate.

20 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



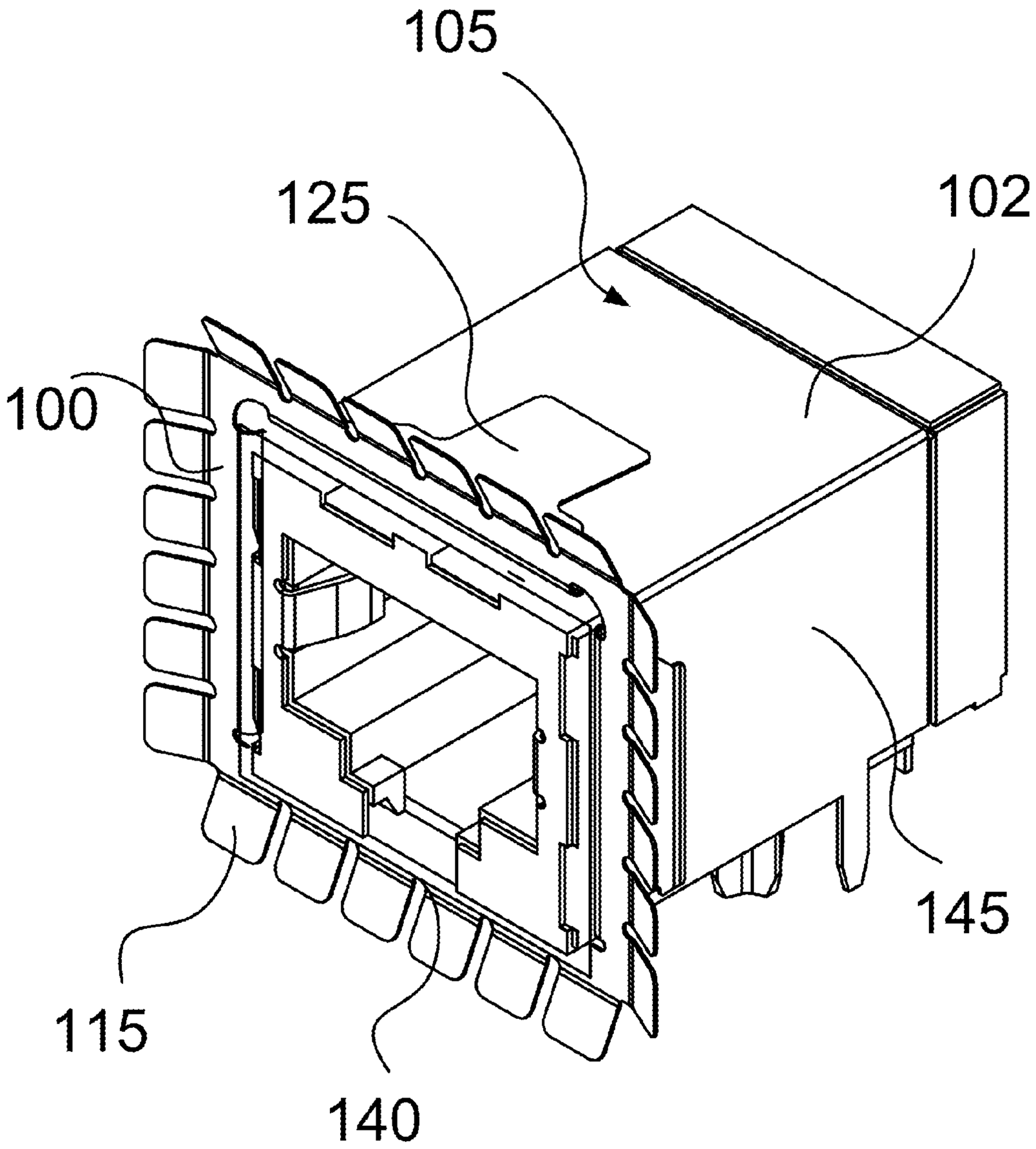


FIG. 1

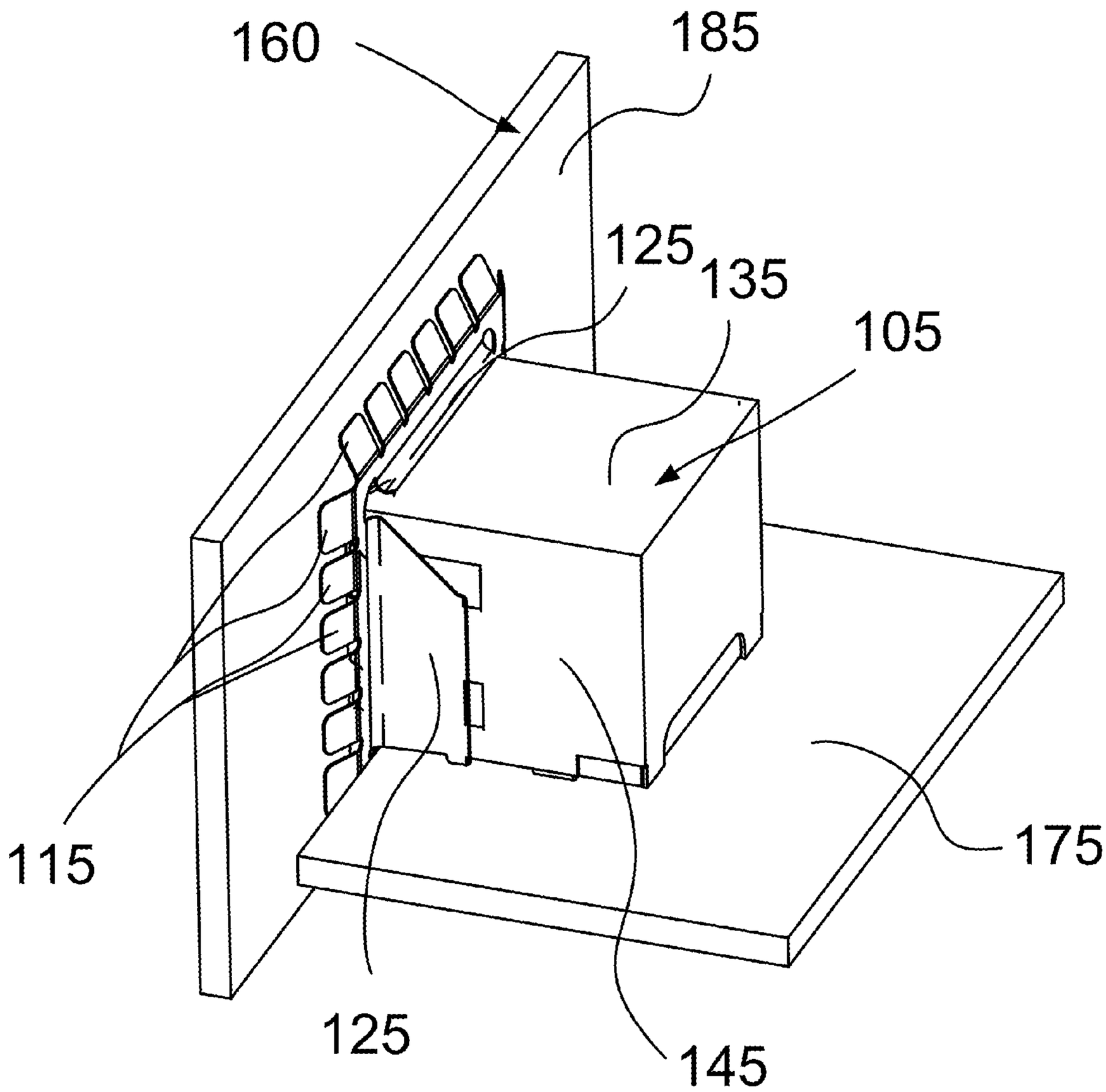


FIG. 2

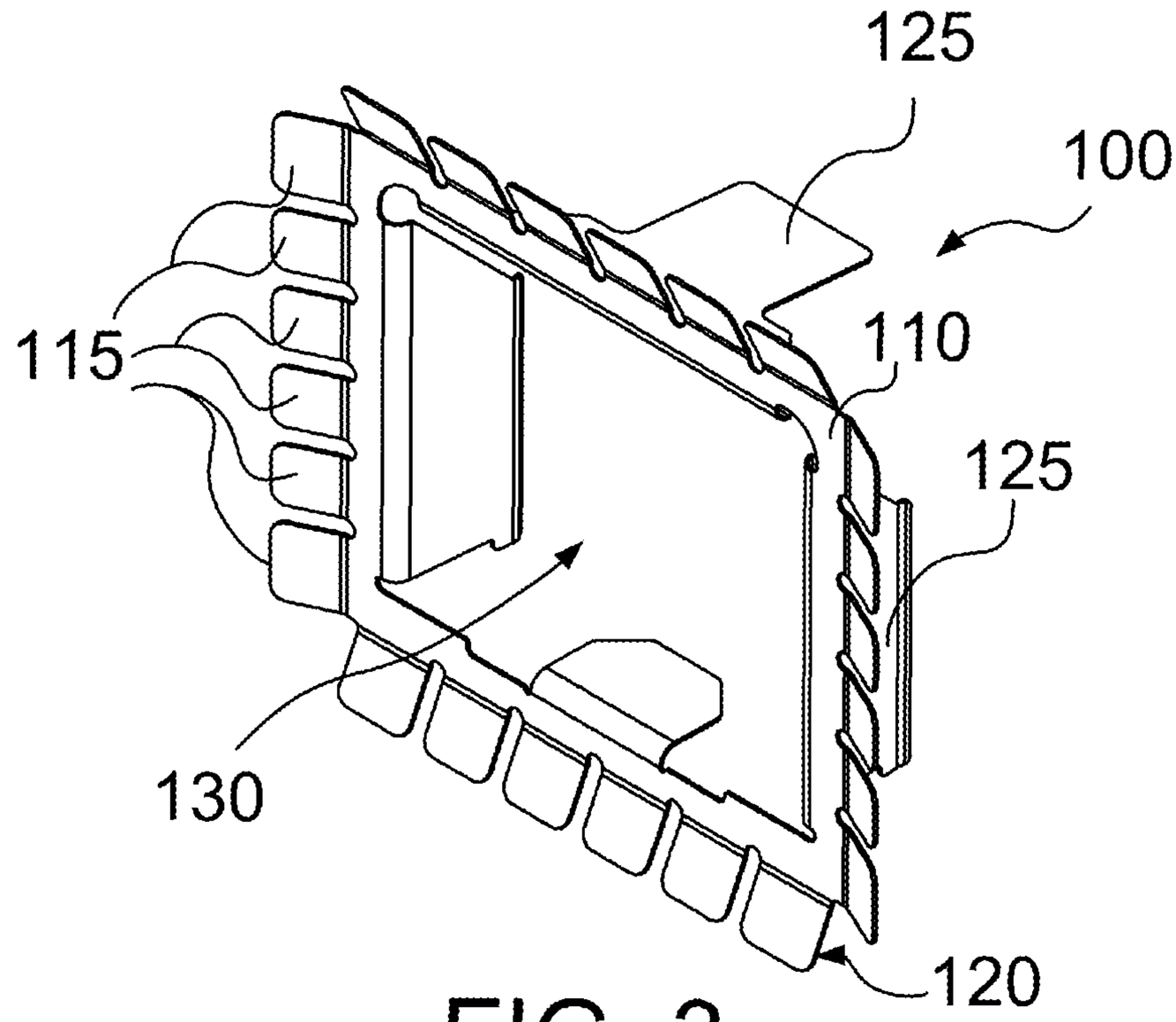


FIG. 3

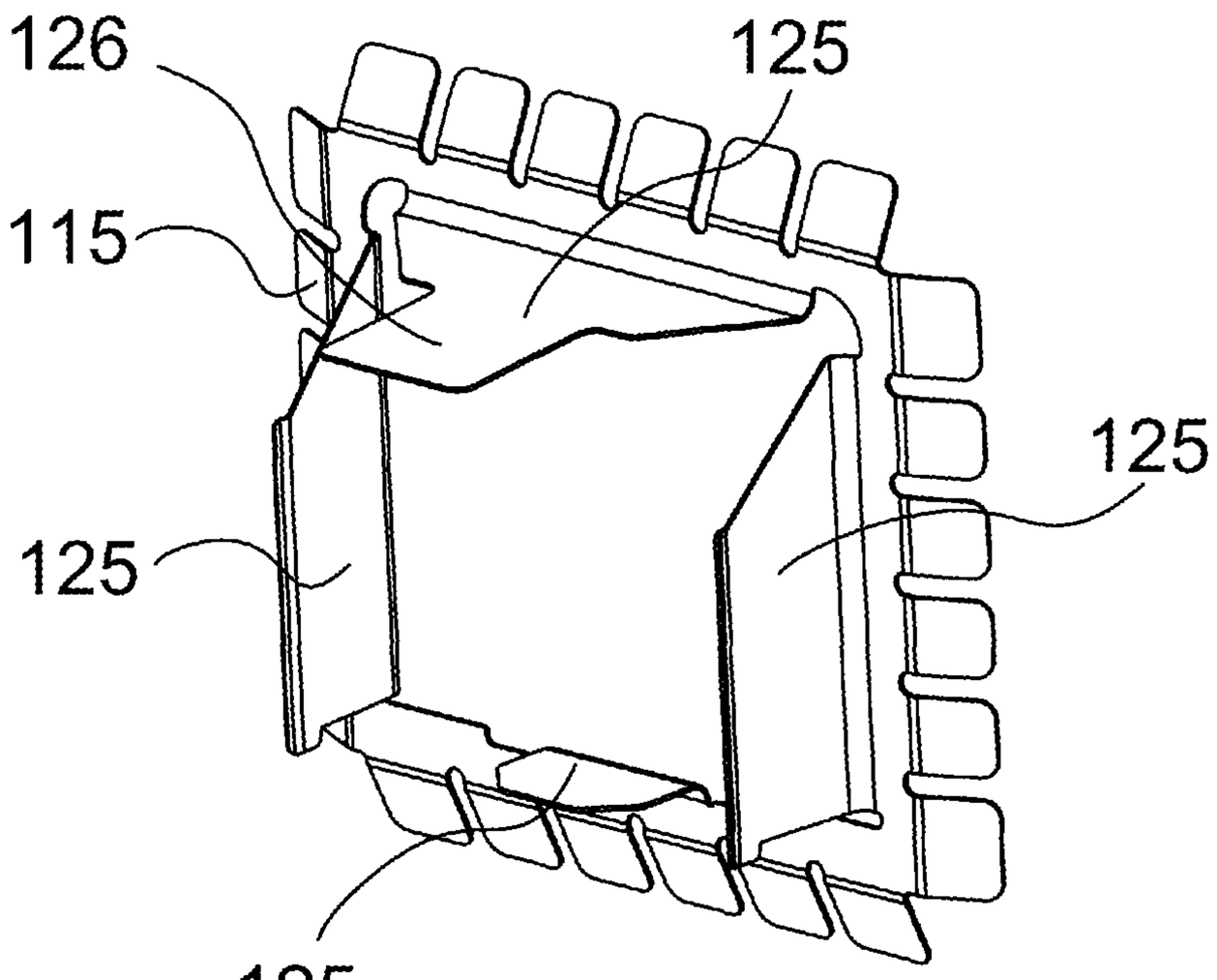


FIG. 4

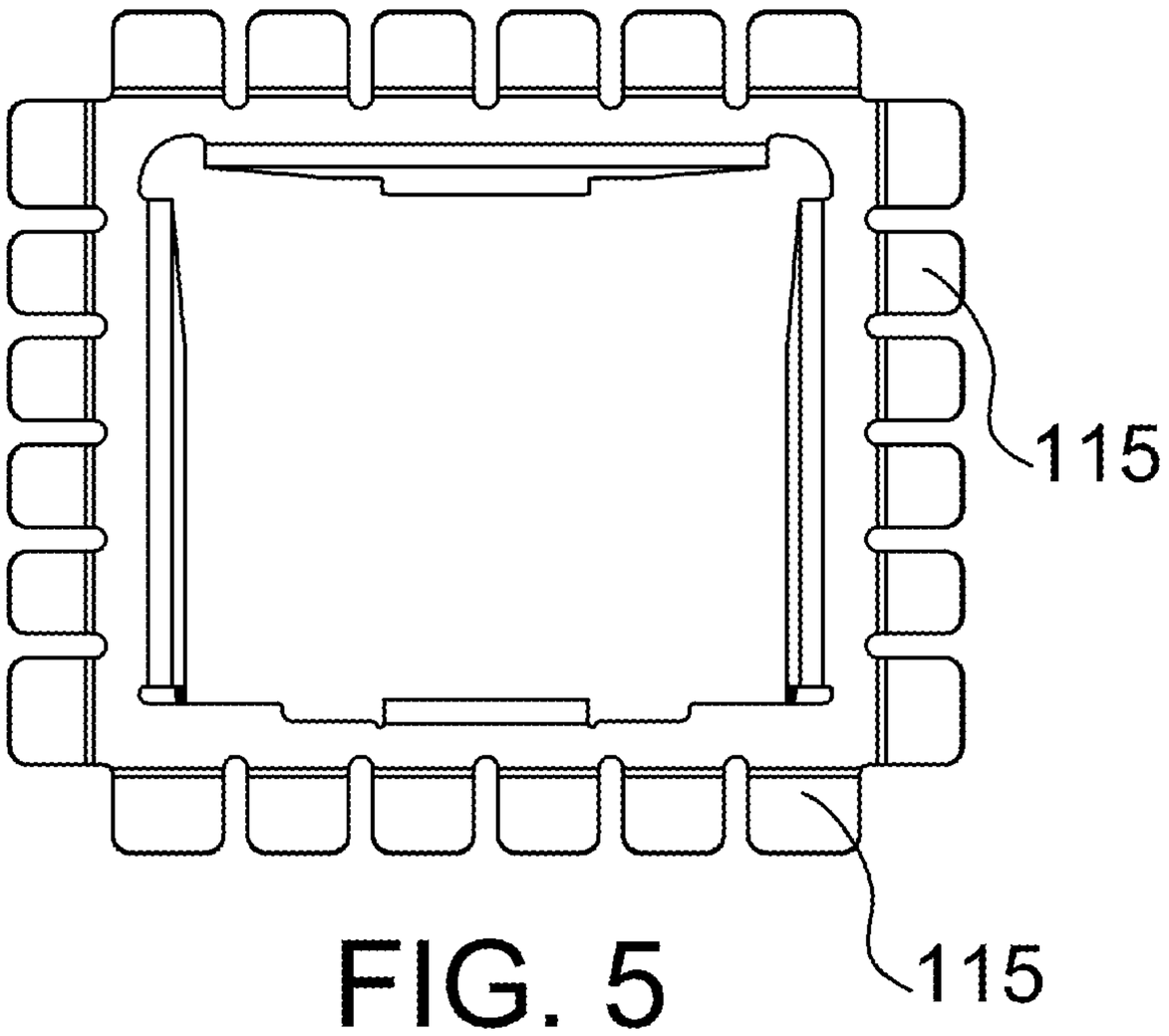


FIG. 5

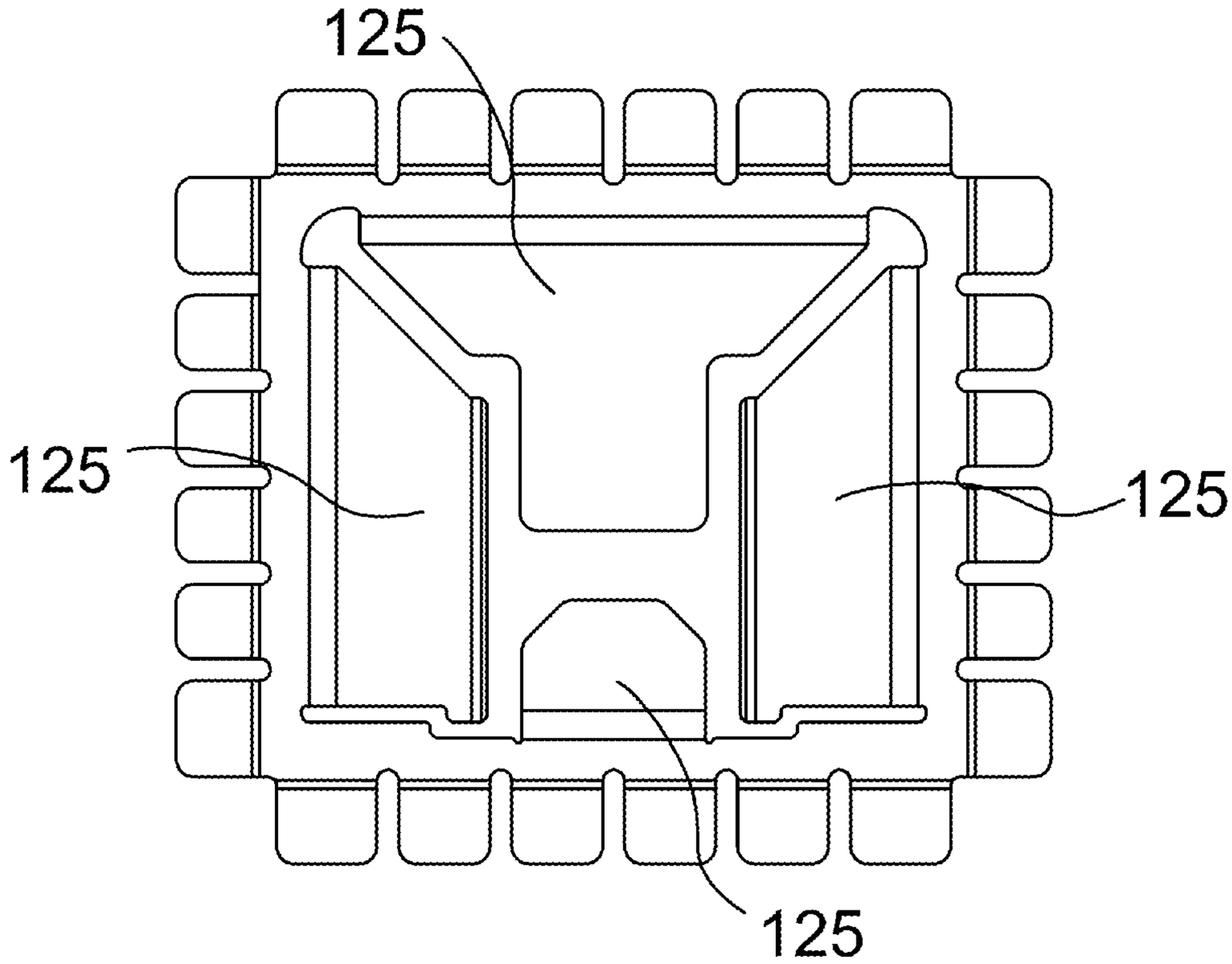


FIG. 6

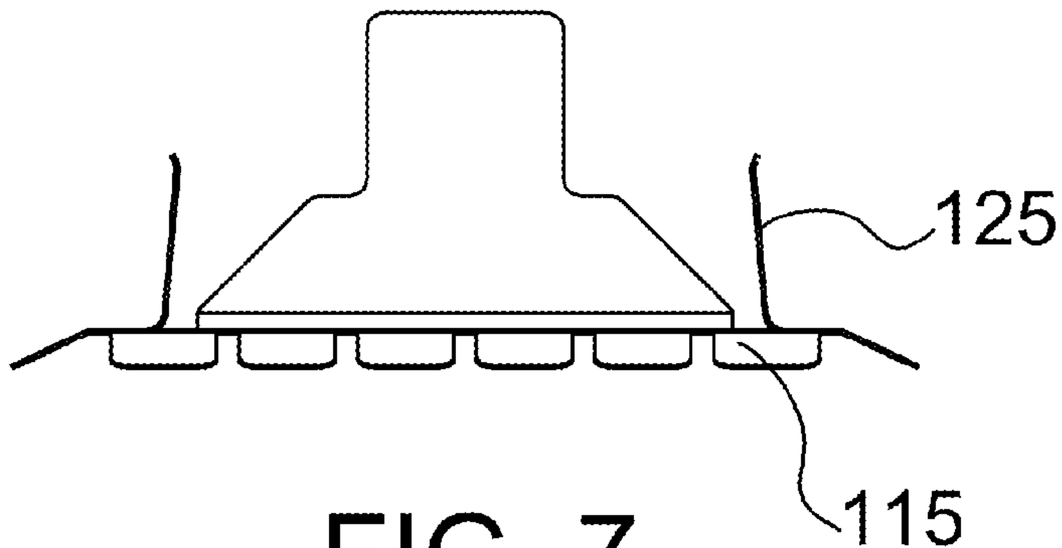


FIG. 7

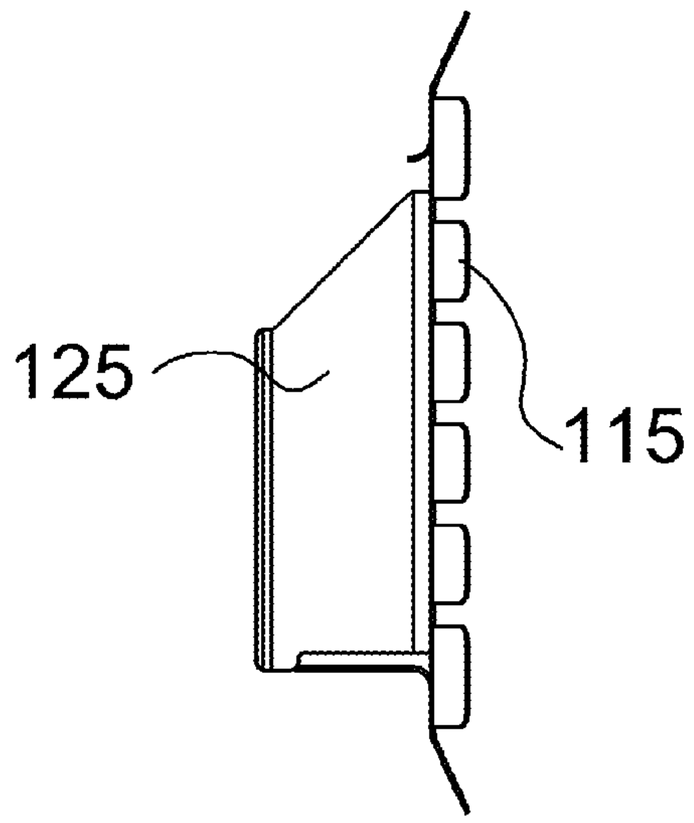


FIG. 8

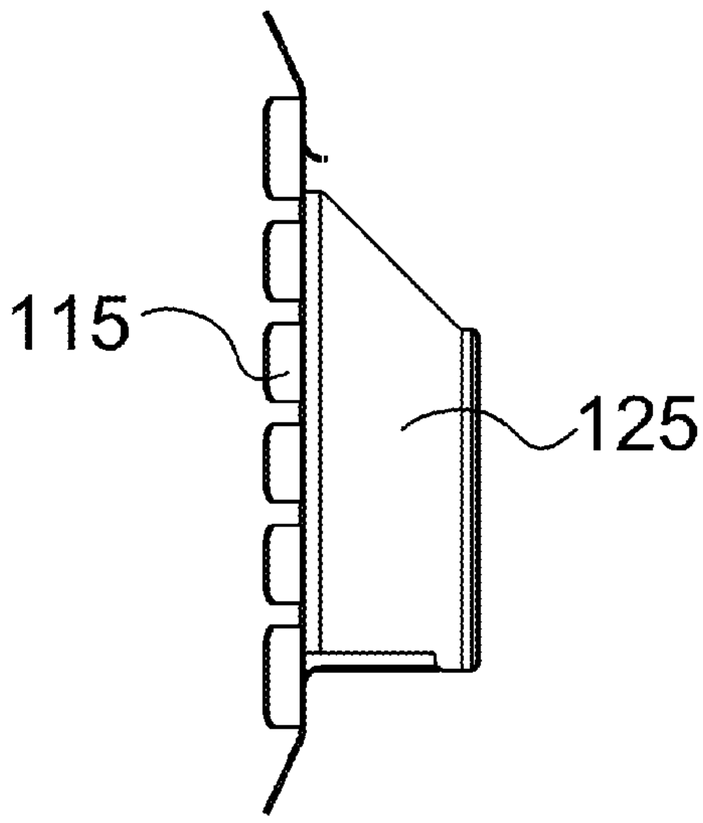
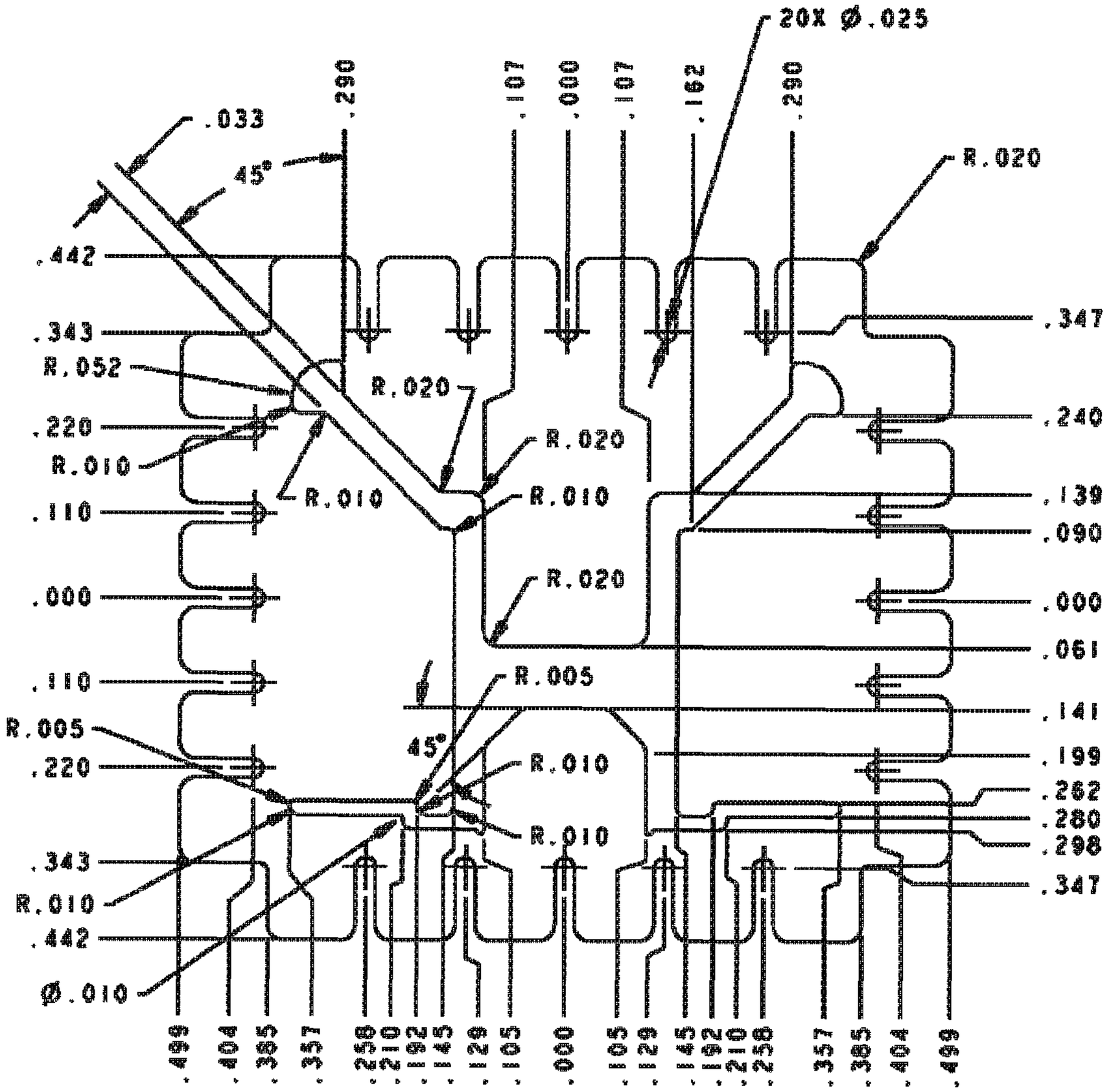


FIG. 9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FLAT

FIG. 10

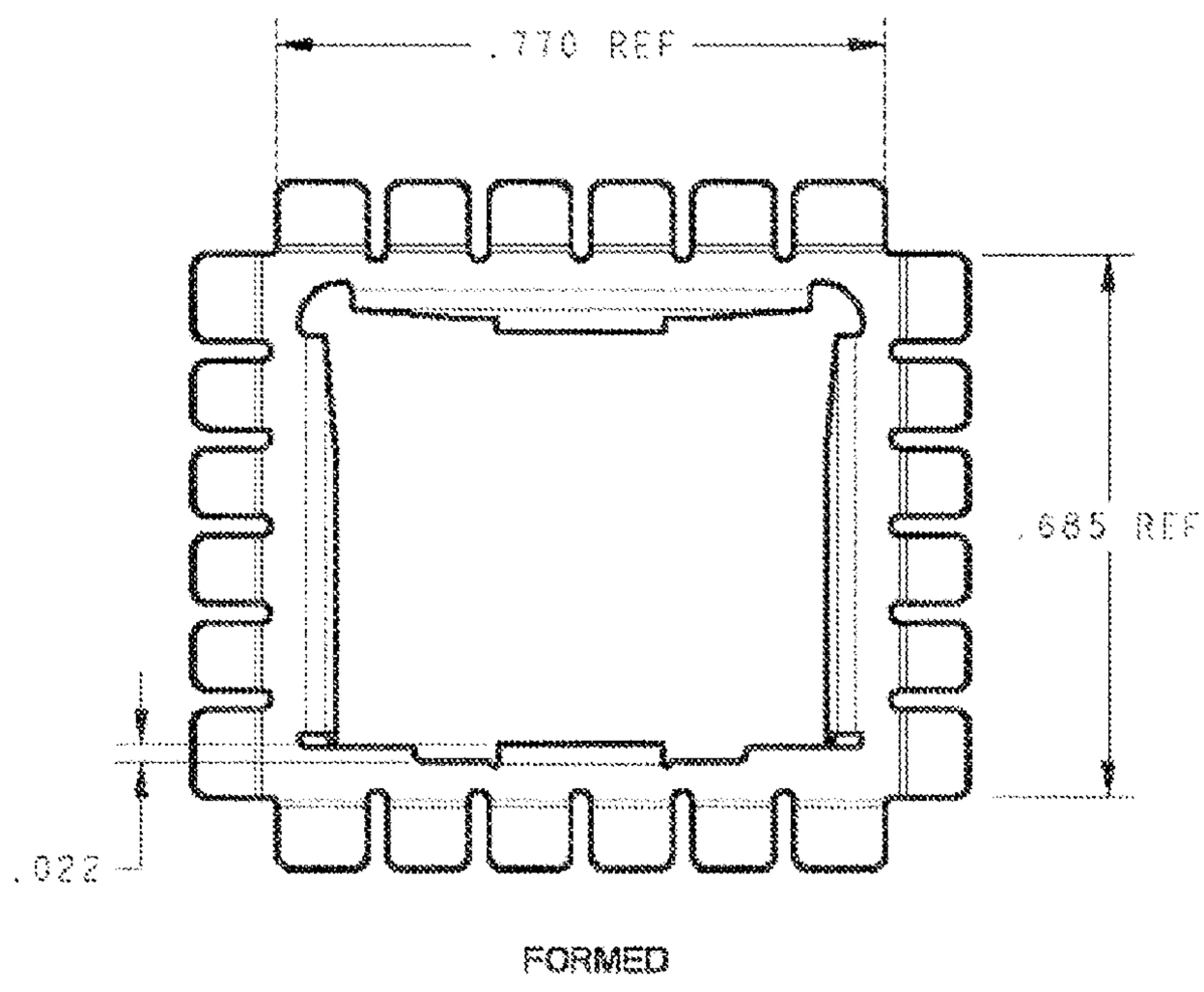

FIG. 11

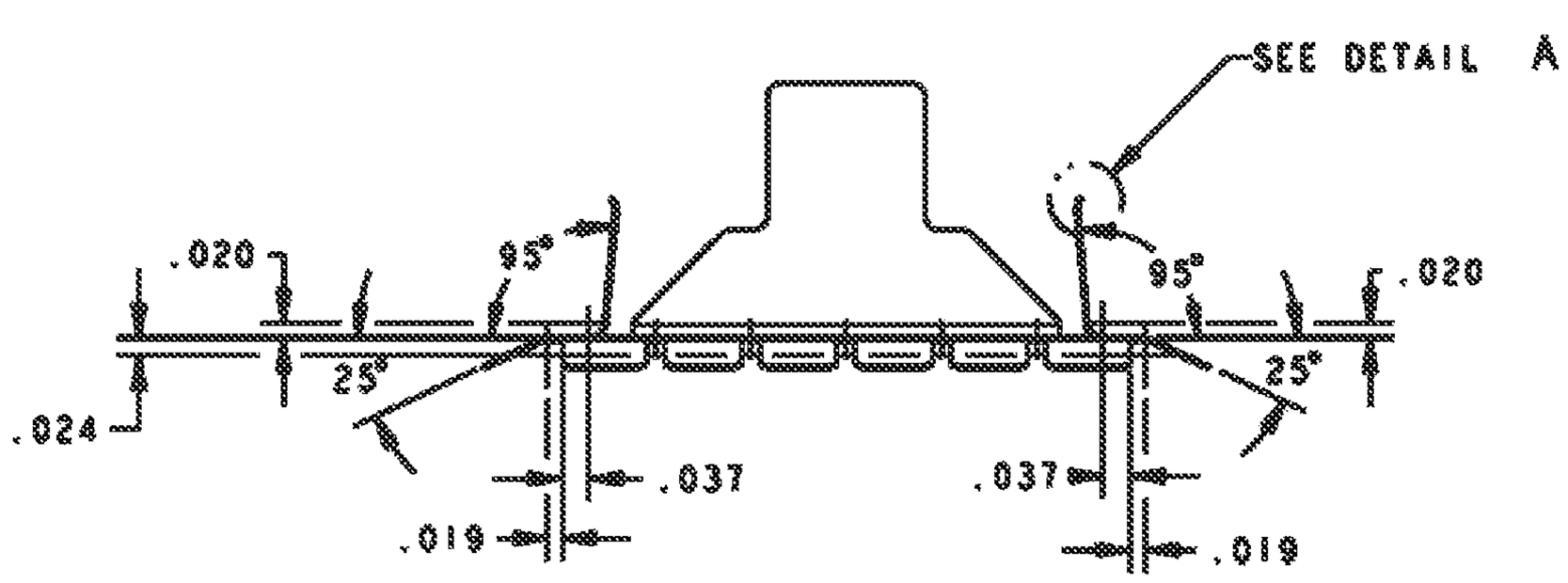

FIG. 12

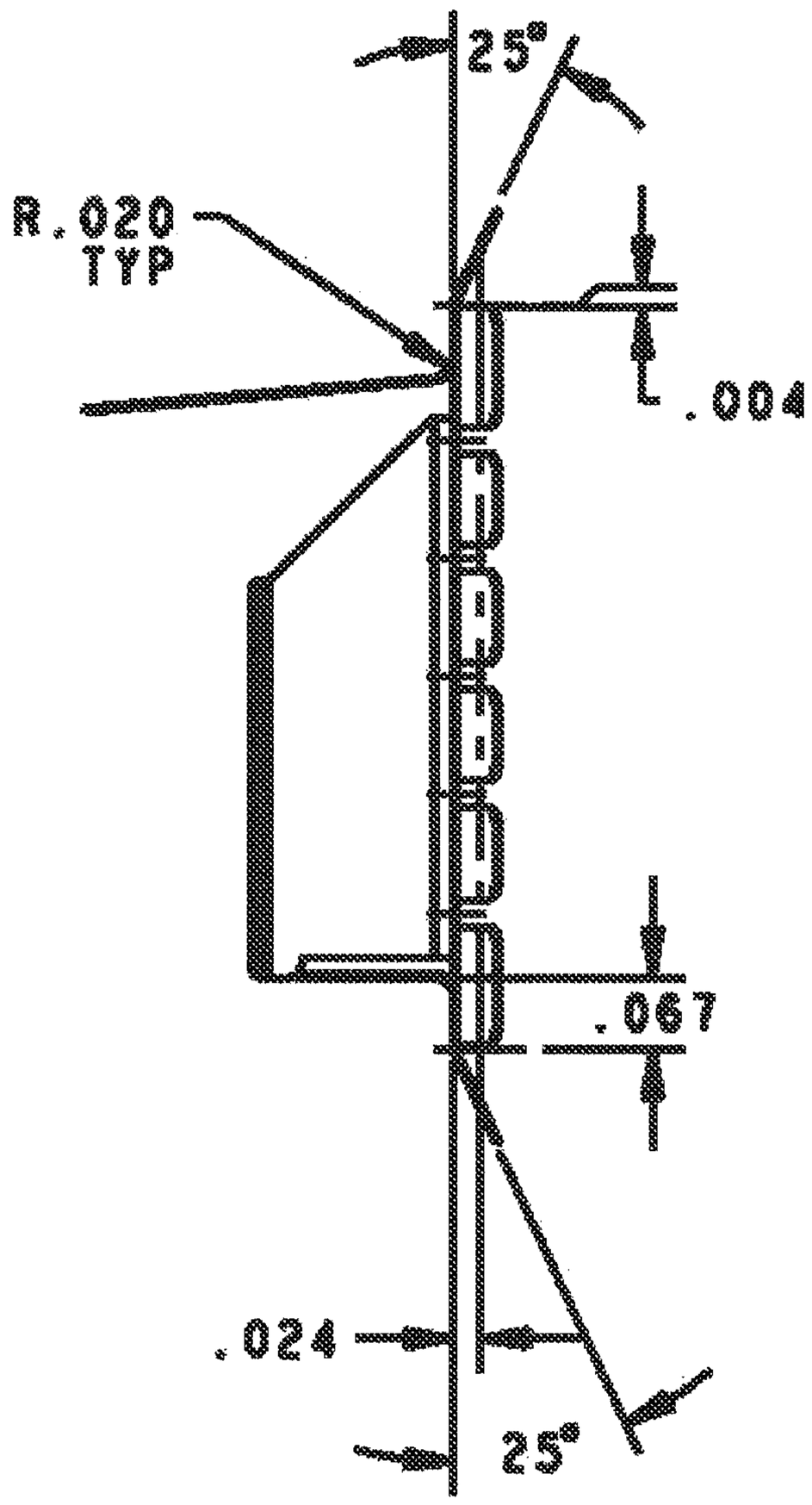

FIG. 13

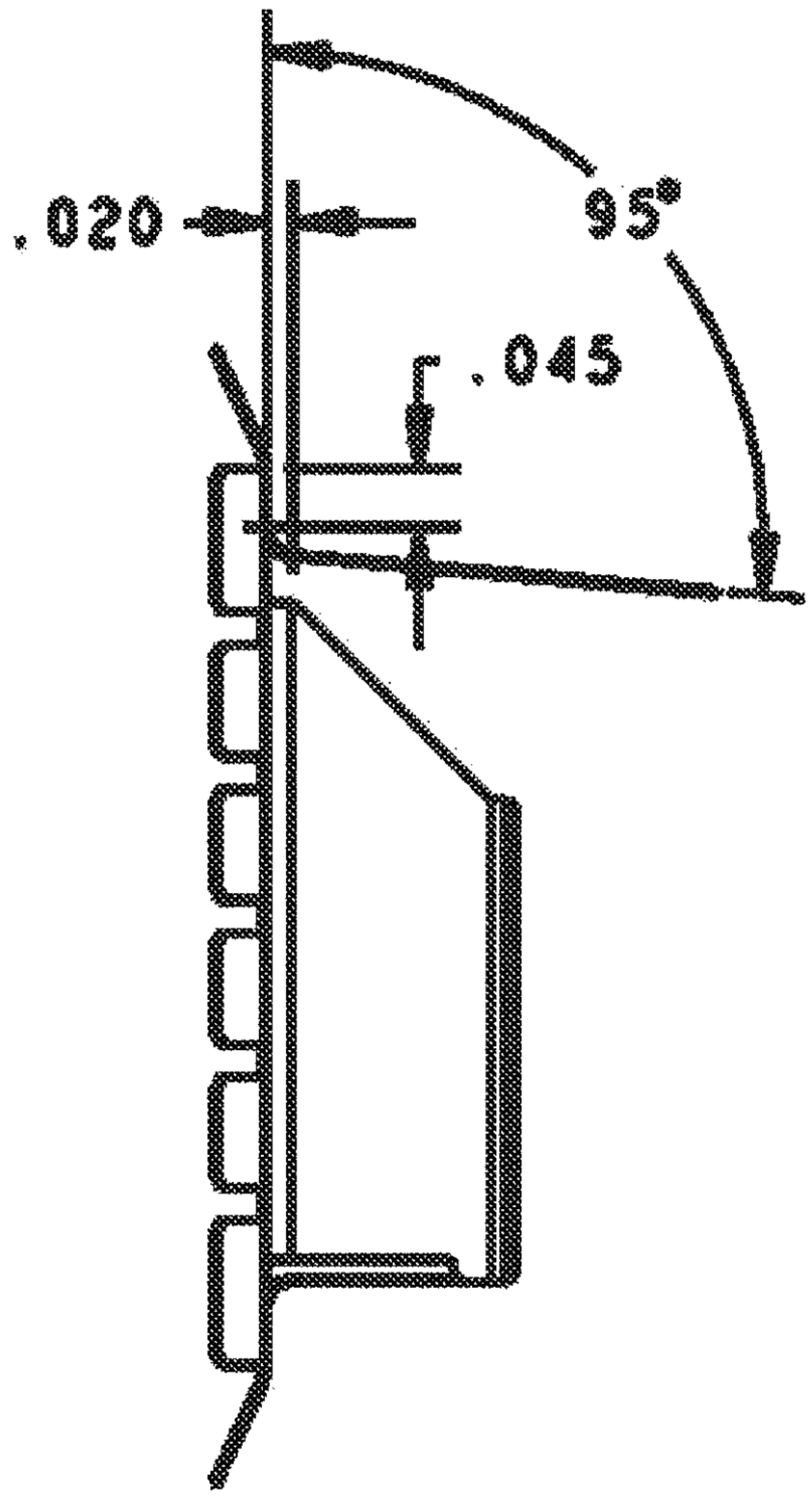

FIG. 14

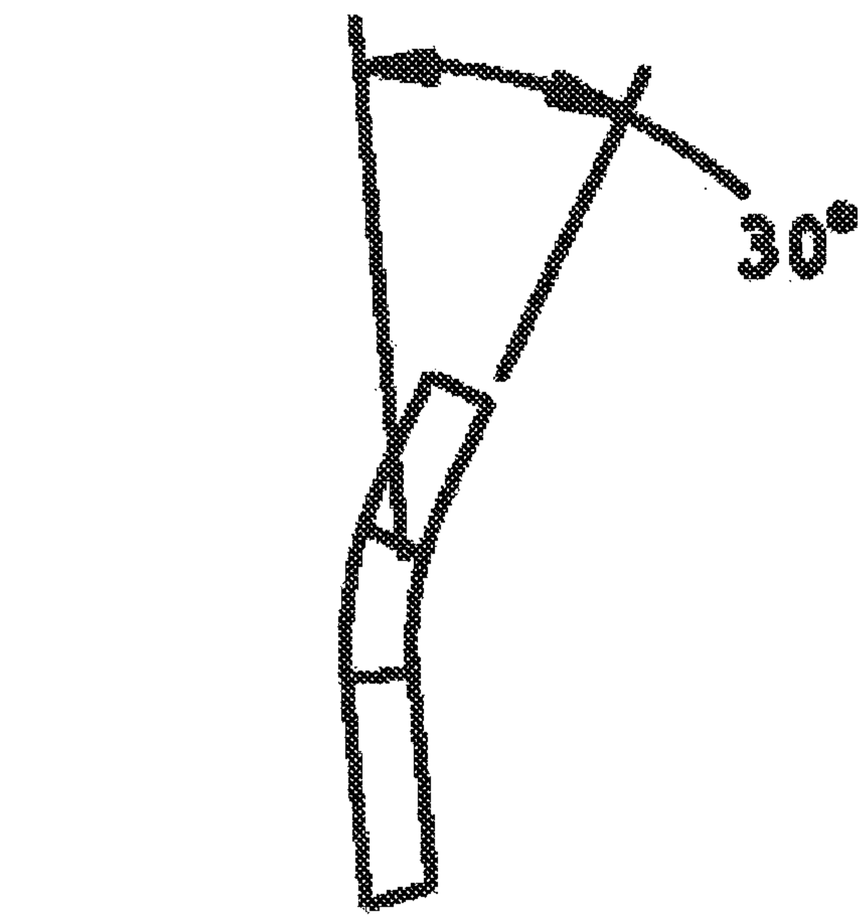

FIG. 15

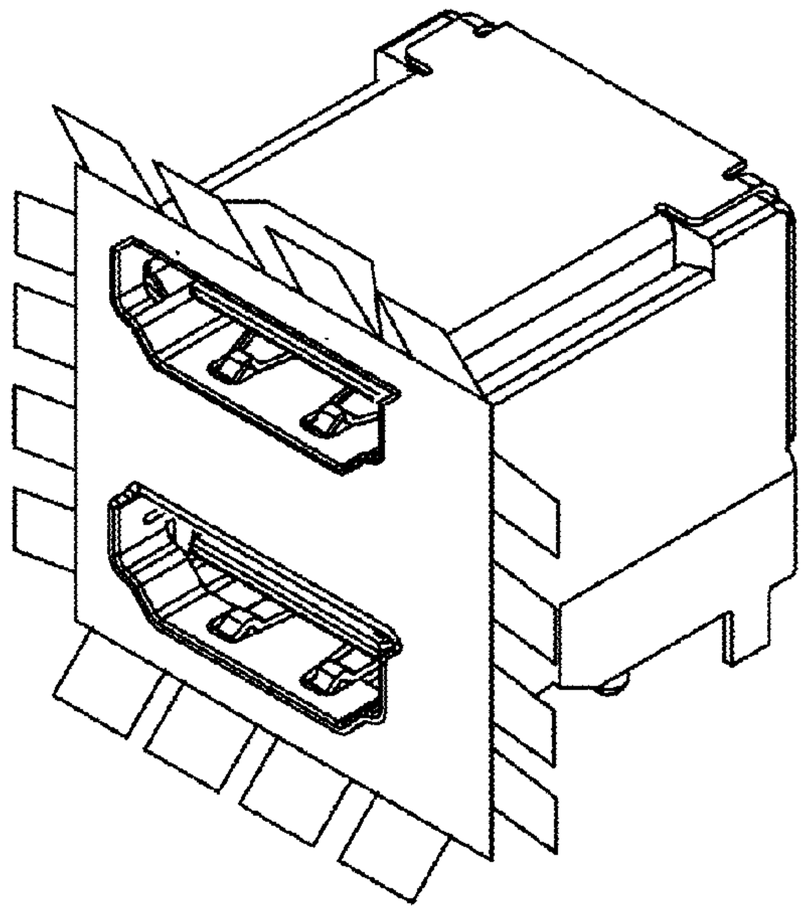

FIG. 16

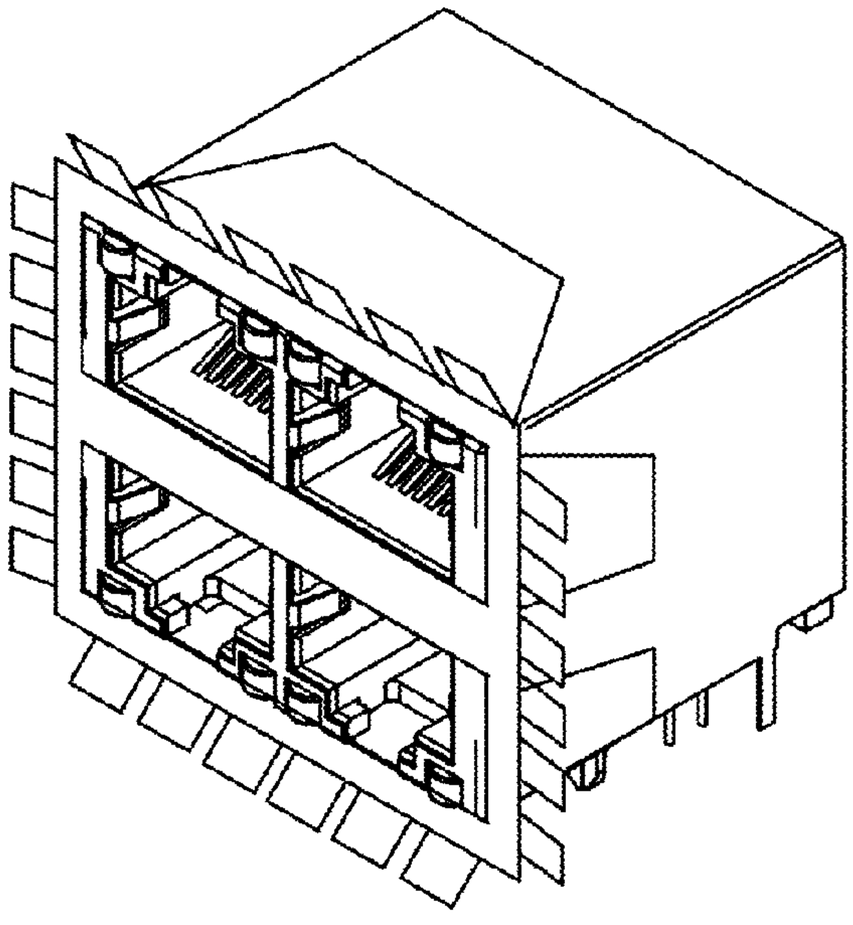

FIG. 17

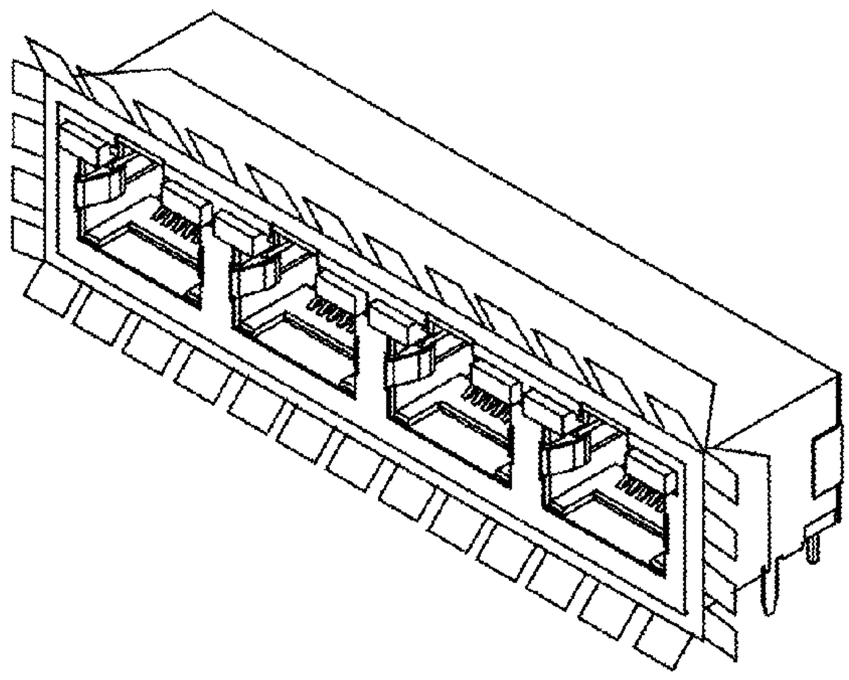

FIG. 18

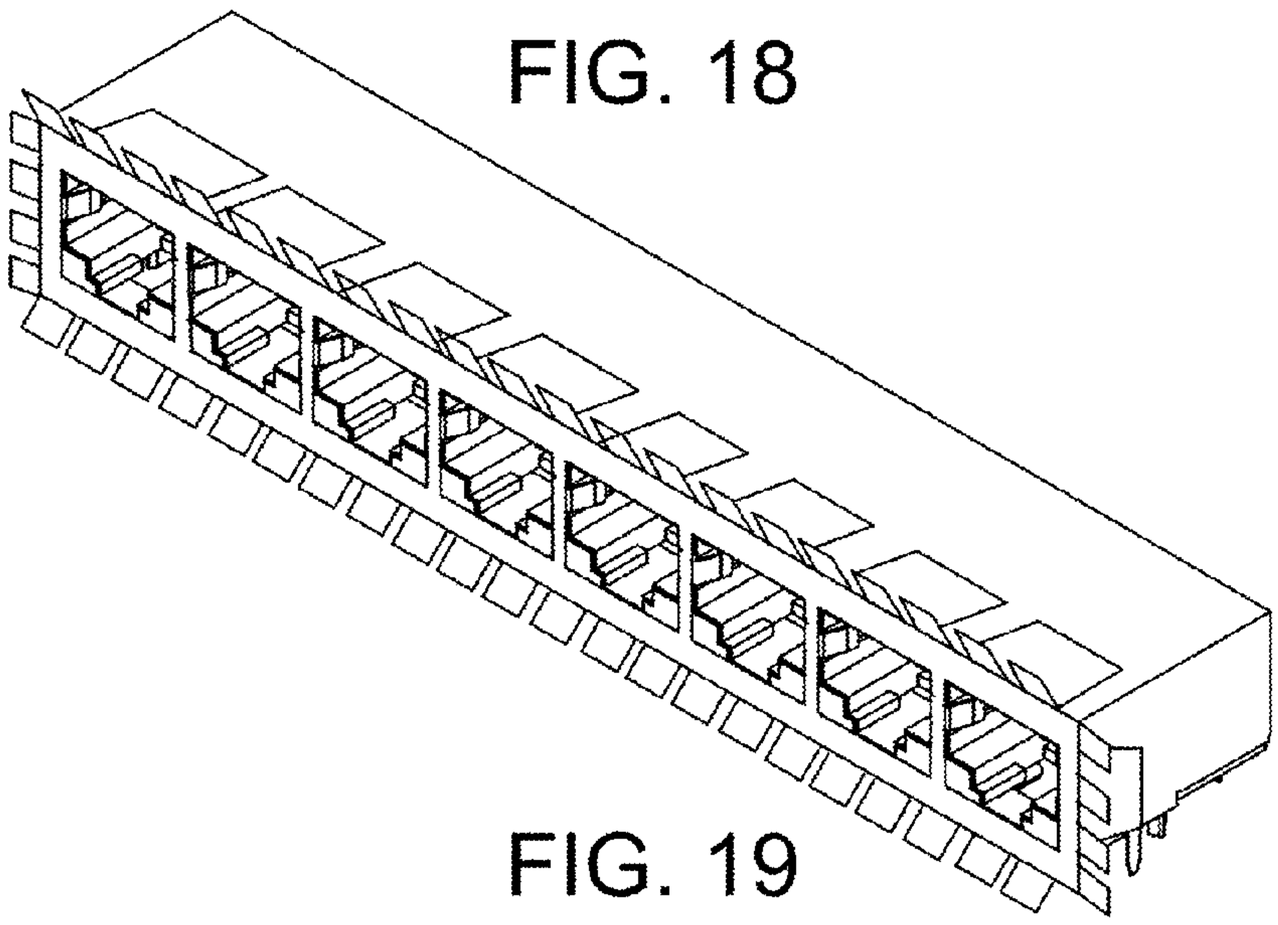

FIG. 19

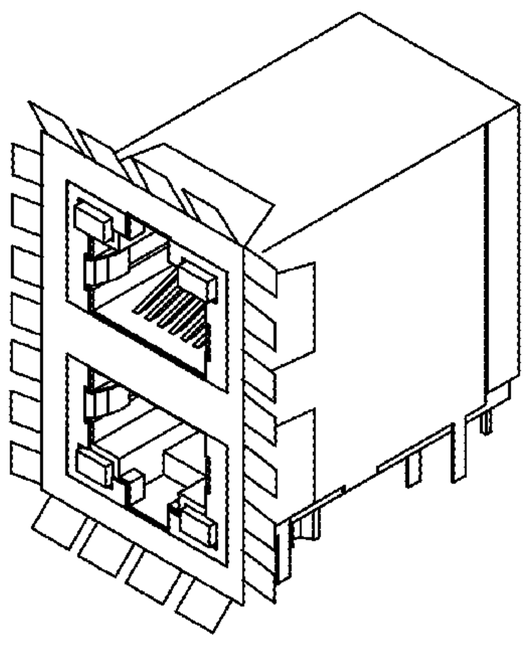

FIG. 20

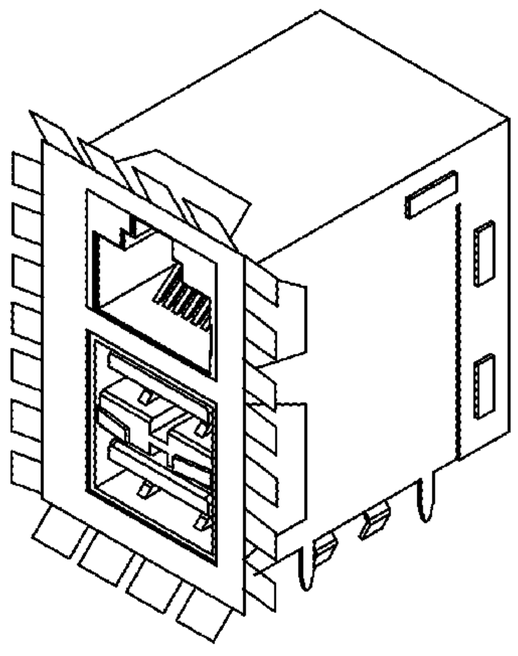

FIG. 21

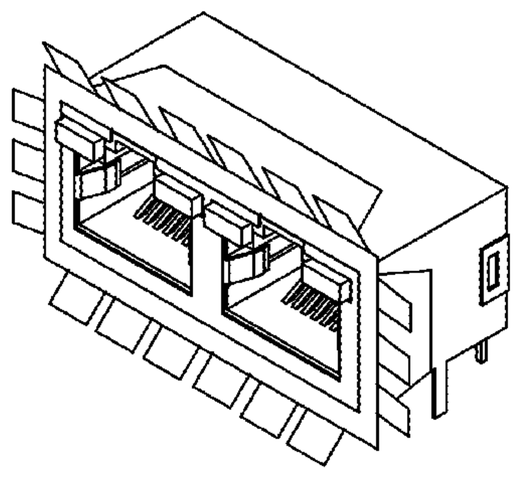

FIG. 22

GASKET WITH FINGERS FOR RJ45 CABLE CONNECTOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field

The present invention relates generally to a gasket. More particularly, the invention relates to a radio frequency and electromagnetic interference gasket for a RJ45 cable connector.

2. Background Art

RJ45 is a standard type of connector for network cables. The connector has eight pins to which the wire strands of a cable interface electrically. As operating frequencies increase, reducing Electromagnetic interference (EMI) becomes more important. Although EMI affects different types of cable connectors, RJ45 connectors are particularly susceptible to EMI due to their high operating frequency. EMI shielded cables and connector assemblies are frequently used for the transmission of data signals between programmable instruments, such as computers and the like, as well as in other environments in which electrical and electromagnetic radiation can be expected to interfere with the electrical signals carried by the interconnecting cables and connector assemblies. Shielding has been used for years in electrical connectors to keep unwanted radio frequency and RFI/EMI and electromagnetic pulses (EMP) from interfering with signals carried by contacts in connectors. In a simple case, EMI is reduced by mounting or connecting the RJ45 connector to a printed circuit board, which is a ground plane. When the shell of the RJ45 connector is electrically referenced to the ground plane, the shell of the RJ45 connector itself may become a significant source of EMI energy and contribute EMI energy to the shield of the inserted video cable.

Accordingly, it is the object of the present invention to provide a gasket on a connector, such as an RJ45 connector, that reduces EMI.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is to be understood that both the general and detailed descriptions that follow are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the invention.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

Principles of the invention provide an RFI, EMI and/or EMP gasket for an RJ45 connector. For example, in a first aspect of the invention, an electromagnetic gasket for use on an RJ45 connector comprises a sheet having a plurality of resilient fingers on an outer peripheral. The plurality of fingers is bent outward. At least four resilient prongs are bent inward to form a passageway that is sized and dimensioned to receive an RJ45 connector. When the RJ45 connector is inserted through the passageway, the resilient prongs are adapted to urge or push against the top, bottom, and two side surfaces of a shell of the RJ45 connector in such a manner to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector. The plurality of resilient fingers extend outward and beyond the top, bottom, and two side surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector and are adapted to urge or push against a surface of a faceplate. The plurality of fingers and prongs form and maintain an electrical-conductive path between surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector and the surface of the faceplate. At least one of the four resilient prongs is shaped substantially as a trapezoid with an abutting square and adapted to urge or push against the top surface of the shell of the RJ45 connector in such a manner as to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector.

In a second aspect of the invention, an electromagnetic gasket for use on an RJ45 connector comprises a sheet having a plurality of resilient fingers on an outer peripheral. The plurality of fingers is bent outward. The gasket further comprises at least four resilient prongs being bent inward to form a passageway that is sized and dimensioned to receive an RJ45 connector. The passageway is approximately 0.714 inches in length and approximately 0.480 inches in width. When the RJ45 connector is inserted through the passageway, the resilient prongs are adapted to urge or push against top, bottom, and two side surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector in such a manner to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector. The plurality of resilient fingers extend outward and beyond the top, bottom, and two side surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector and are adapted to urge or push against a surface of a faceplate. The plurality of fingers and prongs form and maintain an electrical-conductive path between surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector and the surface of the faceplate. At least one of the four resilient prongs is shaped substantially as a trapezoid with an abutting square and adapted to urge or push against the top surface of the shell of the RJ45 connector in such a manner as to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector.

The present invention seeks to overcome or at least ameliorate one or more of several problems, including but not limited to: preventing EMI energy to be radiated by the shield of the RJ45 cable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The foregoing will be apparent from the following more particular description of example embodiments of the invention, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the different views. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating embodiments of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to an RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **2** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket with an RJ45 connector, which is mounted onto a printed circuit board in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention

FIG. **3** is a front perspective view of the electromagnetic gasket in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **4** is a back perspective view of the electromagnetic gasket in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **5** is a front planar view of the formed electromagnetic gasket in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **6** is a back planar view of the flat unformed electromagnetic gasket in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **7** is a top planar view of the electromagnetic gasket in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **8** is a left side planar view of the electromagnetic gasket in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **9** is a right side planar view of the electromagnetic gasket in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **10** is a back planar view of the flay unformed electromagnetic gasket with dimensions in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **11** is a front planar view of the formed electromagnetic gasket with dimensions in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **12** is a top planar view of the electromagnetic gasket with dimensions in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **13** is a left planar view of the electromagnetic gasket with dimensions in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **14** is a right planar view of the electromagnetic gasket with dimensions in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **15** is a closer view of Detail A of FIG. **12** of the electromagnetic gasket with dimensions in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **16** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to multiple RJ45 connectors in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **17** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a quad RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **18** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a four port RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **19** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to an eight port RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **20** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a two port RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **21** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a single RJ45 and two USB connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **22** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a dual RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMBERS FOR THE MAJOR ELEMENTS IN THE DRAWING

The following is a list of the major elements in the drawings in numerical order.

100 electromagnetic gasket
102 connector shell of a connector (e.g., RJ45 connector **105**)
105 RJ45 connector
110 single sheet
115 fingers
120 outer peripheral of the sheet **110**
125 prongs
130 passageway
135 top surface of the shell **102**
140 bottom surface of the shell **102**
145 side surfaces of the shell **102**
160 faceplate
175 circuit board
185 surface of the faceplate **160**

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

"EMI" and "RFI" both refer to unwanted electromagnetic radiation signals that can potentially interfere with other signals. For purposes of brevity and consistency, this specification will use the term "EMI" when referring to such interference.

Mode(s) for Carrying Out the Invention

The present invention relates to a radio frequency and electromagnetic interference gasket for a Hi-Definition Multimedia Interface (RJ45) connector. One of the hardest challenges to overcome when attempting to achieve EMI compliance of an electronic device housed in an enclosure with connecting cables is to control the emissions of the cables. In order to overcome such challenge, a method to ground the shields of such cables to a suitable point where EMI energy is not present, or is very low, is necessary. For electronic circuits housed in metallic (conductive) enclosures, the enclosure surface itself is a grounding point. The outer surface of the enclosure is better, but the inner surface in general yields acceptable results.

The present disclosure provides a gasket (or grounding spring "clip") to provide a direct grounding path from the shield of the video cable to the enclosure of the equipment. The mounting points of the RJ45 connector shell is not electrically connected to the circuit board ground plane but rather, for example, to a surface of an enclosure.

FIGS. **1** and **2** are front and back perspective views, respectively, of an electromagnetic gasket **100** mounted or connected onto a connector shell **102** of a connector (e.g., an RJ45 connector **105**), which in turn, is mounted onto a circuit board **175**. In order to provide a direct grounding path from the shield of the video cable (not shown) to the enclosure of the equipment such as via a surface **185** of the faceplate **160**, the mounting points of the RJ45 connector shell **102** connects electrically to the circuit board ground plane. In other words, the gasket **100** mounts on the shell **102** in such a manner that there is direct contact with the connector shell **102** and the surface **185** of the faceplate **160** surrounding the connector opening. The return electrical path of the video cable shield is as follows: the shield braid or foil of the video cable (not shown) connects to the shell **102** of the RJ45 connector **105**, which in turn, is connected with the shell **102** of the mating RJ45 connector **105** in the enclosure of the RJ45 connector, which in turn, connects to the enclosure metal or faceplate **160** via the gasket **100**. The gasket **100** does not rely on the "frame ground" trace located at the edge of the circuit board **175**. As such, the gasket **100** isolates the RJ45 shell from the main board circuit ground altogether. Moreover, gasket **100** is easy to install and remove during the manufacturing process and is highly reproducible.

Referring to FIGS. **3-9**, the gasket **100** may be formed from a single sheet **110**. The gasket **100** has a plurality of resilient fingers **115** formed on the outer peripheral **120**. The fingers **115** are bent or formed at an angle outward toward the front surface of the gasket **100**. The angle of the fingers **115** allows them to deflect at assembly and urge or push against the surface **185** of the faceplate **160** in such a manner that there is a "gas-tight" connection. When the faceplate **160** is constructed of oxidizing material, such as Aluminum, which

creates a poor contact over time, a "gas-tight" connection is important to ensure a reliable connection over time. The resilient fingers **115** urge or push against the surface **185** of the faceplate **160** to create a "gas-tight" connection because of, in part, the fingers' **115** shape and dimensions (e.g., bend radii). The resilient fingers **115** extend beyond the top **135** (FIG. **2**), bottom **140** (FIG. **1**), and two side **145** (FIG. **1**) surfaces of the shell **102** of the RJ45 connector **105**. Each gasket **100** may include any suitable number of fingers **115** with slots that may be equally spaced in-between each finger **115**. In one embodiment, the gasket **100** includes twenty-four (24) fingers **115** with a set of six (6) fingers **115** being each on the upper, lower, and two side lengths of the outer peripheral **120**.

The gasket **100** further includes at least four (4) resilient prongs **125** being bent or formed at an angle inward toward the back surface of the gasket **100**. The bent prongs **125** form a passageway **130** that is sized and dimensioned to receive the RJ45 connector **105**. In one embodiment, the passageway **130** is approximately 0.714 inches in length and approximately 0.480 inches in width. The RJ45 connector **105** is inserted through and/or into the passageway **130**. When the gasket **100** is inserted through the RJ45 connector **105**, the prongs **125** urge or push against the outside surfaces of the top **135**, bottom **140**, and sides **145** surfaces of the shell **102** of the RJ45 connector **105**. In another embodiment, when the gasket **100** is inserted through the RJ45 connector **105**, the prongs **125** urge or push against the inside surfaces of the top **135**, bottom **140**, and sides **145** surfaces of the shell **102** of the RJ45 connector **105**.

In one embodiment, at least one of the prongs **125** is shaped substantially as a trapezoid with an abutting square **126** and adapted to urge or push against the top surface **135** of the shell of the RJ45 connector **105** in such a manner as to prevent the gasket **100** from disengaging from the RJ45 connector **105**. It should be understood that the prongs **125** may be other shapes (e.g., rectangular, circular, etc.) and/or a combination of different shapes as long as the prongs **125** urge or push against the surface **185** of the RJ45 connector **105** to prevent the gasket **100** from disengaging from the RJ45 connector **105**. The fingers **115** and prongs **125** are preloaded such that when assembled, the fingers **115** and prongs **125** apply pressure against opposing parts (e.g., surface **185**, top **135**, bottom **140**, and sides **145** surfaces of the shell **102**) in assembly.

The gasket **100** may be constructed from any suitable material operative to gasket the connector **105** and/or other components from electromagnetic interference (e.g., from other components of the electronic device). In one embodiment, gasket **100** is constructed from beryllium copper alloy and plated with tin resulting in a uniform thickness of approximately, for example, 0.004 inches. In other embodiments, the gasket **100** may be constructed from an electrically conductive material such as, for example, stainless steel, steel, brass, silver, aluminum, and/or other conductive materials.

Gasket **100** may be placed on the shell **102** of the RJ45 connector **105**. The RJ45 connector **105**, in turn, is placed on any suitable portion of the circuit board **175** that emits EMI or is susceptible to EMI. The gasket **100** can be installed or removed individually onto/from the circuit board **175** for easy access to the RJ45 connector **105** (e.g., for repair) without disturbing the RJ45 connector **105** and/or other components that may be sensitive to interference.

Referring back to FIG. **2**, once the RJ45 connector **105** is installed onto the circuit board **175** with the faceplate **160**, at least a portion of the fingers **115** flex and make contact with the faceplate **160** for a ground connection. The gasket **100** provides a direct grounding path from the shield of the video cable (not shown) to the surface **185** of the faceplate **160**, which may be an enclosure of equipment. The RJ45 connector shell **102** is not connected electrically to the circuit board ground plane, but rather to the faceplate **160**. The resilient fingers **115** apply a biasing force against the surface **185** of the faceplate **160** to create a "gas-tight" ground connection. The fingers **115** may be flexibly biased towards the surface **185** of the faceplate **160** such that the fingers **115** may deflect when they are placed against the surface **185** of the faceplate **160**, thus creating tension onto the surface **185**. If the fingers **115** are removed from installation, the finger **115** may bend back to its normal or non-tensed position or may take a minimal set but will remain functional. In other words, the fingers **115** maintain the same bent radius even after being bent to another radius when the gasket **100** is installed. This allows the gasket **100** to be re-usable instead of being a one-time use component. Further, since the gasket **100** is installed onto the RJ45 connector **105** separately, the gasket **100** can be sold as an off the shelf product without the RJ45 connector **105**. Moreover, if the RJ45 connector **105** is damaged, the reusable gasket **100** can be reinstalled onto another RJ45 connector without having to throw away a gasket that is integrated with an RJ45 connector. This saves raw material cost by not wasting an otherwise functional gasket just because of a bad connector.

Each of the plurality of resilient fingers **115** is independently flexible, and thus can accommodate non-uniform thicknesses of the surface **185** of the faceplate **160**. Some faceplates may have uneven surfaces and therefore the gasket **100** can accommodate such uneven surfaces. Each of the plurality of resilient fingers **115** is able to transition between a non-flexed state and a flexed state. The flexed state is when the finger **115** biases the surface **185** of the faceplate **160** and the non-flexed state is when the finger **115** does not apply a force onto the surface **185**.

Before coupling the gasket **100** to the shell **102** of the connector **105**, the gasket **100** with the fingers **115** slides away or towards the surface **185** of the faceplate **160** so as to vary the amount of force the fingers **115** apply to the surface **185**. This enables the gasket **100** to accommodate varying faceplate **160** thicknesses while the fingers **115** maintain contact with the surface **185** of the faceplate **160**.

The dimensions of the gasket **100** vary depending on the application. FIGS. **10-15** are drawings with dimensions showing one embodiment of gasket **100**. It should be understood that the dimensions are only an example and that other dimensions are suitable to accommodate an RJ45 connector. Further, the dimensions can vary to accommodate other types of connectors and quantity of connectors as illustrated in FIGS. **16-22**.

FIG. **16** illustrates another gasket **100** that fits through multiple RJ45 connectors **105**. The gasket **100** provides a direct grounding path from the shield of the video cable (not shown) to the enclosure of equipment such as via a surface **185** of the faceplate **160**. FIG. **17** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a quad RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **18** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a four port RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **19** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to an eight port RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **20** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a two port RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **21** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a single RJ45 and two USB connector in accordance with an illustrative

embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **22** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic gasket coupled to a dual RJ45 connector in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

To solve the aforementioned problems, the present invention is a unique device for gasketing radio frequency and EMI on an electronic device.

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following is a list of the acronyms used in the specification in alphabetical order.

EMI	Electromagnetic interference
EMP	Electromagnetic pulses
RF	Radio Frequency
USB	Universal Serial Bus

ALTERNATE EMBODIMENTS

Although illustrative embodiments of the present invention have been described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to those precise embodiments, and that various other changes and modifications may be made therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An electromagnetic gasket (**100**) for use on an RJ45 connector, comprising:

(a) a sheet (**110**) having a plurality of resilient fingers (**115**) on an outer peripheral (**120**), the plurality of fingers extending outwardly from a bent edge of the outer periphery; and

(b) at least four resilient prongs (**125**) being bent inward to form a passageway (**130**) that is sized and dimensioned to receive an RJ45 connector (**105**);

(c) wherein when the RJ45 connector is inserted through the passageway,

(i) the resilient prongs are adapted to urge against top (**135**), bottom (**140**), and two side surfaces (**145**) of a shell (**102**) of the RJ45 connector in such a manner to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector,

(ii) the plurality of resilient fingers extend outward and beyond the top, bottom, and two side surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector and are adapted to urge against a surface (**185**) of a faceplate (**160**),

(iii) the plurality of fingers and prongs form and maintain an electrical-conductive path between surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector and the surface of the faceplate, and

(iv) at least one of the four resilient prongs is shaped substantially as a trapezoid with an abutting square (**126**) and adapted to urge against the top surface of the shell of the RJ45 connector in such a manner as to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector.

2. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein the gasket is configured to be inserted through the RJ45 connector in such a manner that the resilient prongs are adapted to urge against the outside surfaces of the top, bottom, and two sides of the shell of the RJ45 connector.

3. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein the gasket is configured to be inserted through the RJ45 connector in such a manner that the resilient prongs are adapted to urge against the inside surfaces of the top, bottom, and two sides of the shell of the RJ45 connector while the RJ45 connector is engaged with an RJ45 cable.

4. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein the plurality of fingers and prongs are adapted to connect electrically the surface of the faceplate to a shell **102** of the RJ45 connector to isolate the RJ45 connector from a circuit board (**175**).

5. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein at least one of the at least four resilient prongs is shaped substantially as a trapezoid shape with an abutting square that is adapted to urge against the top surface of the shell of the RJ45 connector in such a manner as to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector.

6. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein at least two of the at least four resilient prongs are similarly shaped and adapted to urge against the side surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector in such a manner as to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector.

7. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein at least one of the at least four resilient prongs is shaped substantially as a trapezoid shape with an abutting square and adapted to urge against the bottom surface of the RJ45 connector in such a manner as to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector.

8. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein the plurality of resilient fingers being at least four fingers formed on each of the top and bottom peripherals and one finger formed on each of the side peripherals.

9. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein the at least four resilient prongs being bent inward to form the passageway that is sized and dimensioned to receive at least a second RJ45 connector.

10. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein the sheet is composed of beryllium copper alloy.

11. The gasket of claim **10**, wherein the beryllium copper alloy single sheet is plated with tin.

12. The gasket of claim **11**, wherein the sheet with the tin plated beryllium copper alloy has a uniform thickness of approximately 0.004 inches.

13. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein the at least four prongs do not make an electrical contact with a circuit board (**175**).

14. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein each of the plurality of resilient fingers is independently flexible.

15. The gasket of claim **14**, wherein each of the plurality of resilient fingers is able to transition between a non-flexed state and a flexed state, wherein the flexed state is when the finger biases the surface of the faceplate and the non-flexed state is when the finger has no force being applied.

16. The gasket of claim **1**, wherein the sheet is adapted to slideably mounted on the RJ45 connector through the passageway after the RJ45 connector is mounted on a circuit board (**175**) in such a manner that each of the plurality of resilient fingers maintains contacts with the surface of the faceplate, thereby accommodating various thicknesses of the faceplate.

17. An electromagnetic gasket (**100**) for use on an RJ45 connector (**105**), comprising:

(a) a sheet (**110**) having a plurality of resilient fingers (**115**) on an outer peripheral, the plurality of fingers extending outwardly from a bent edge of the outer periphery; and

(b) at least four resilient prongs (**125**) being bent inward to form a passageway (**130**) that is sized and dimensioned

to receive an RJ45 connector (**105**), the passageway being approximately 0.714 inches in length and approximately 0.480 inches in width;

(c) wherein when the RJ45 connector is inserted through the passageway,

(i) the resilient prongs are adapted to urge against top (**135**), bottom (**140**), and two side surfaces (**145**) of a shell (**102**) of the RJ45 connector in such a manner to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector,

(ii) the plurality of resilient fingers extend outward and beyond the top, bottom, and two side surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector and are adapted to urge against a surface (**185**) of a faceplate (**160**),

(iii) the plurality of fingers and prongs form and maintain an electrical-conductive path between surfaces of the shell of the RJ45 connector and the surface of the faceplate, and

(iv) at least one of the four resilient prongs is shaped substantially as a trapezoid with an abutting square and adapted to urge against the top surface of the shell of the RJ45 connector in such a manner as to prevent the gasket from disengaging from the RJ45 connector.

18. The gasket of claim **17**, wherein the sheet is composed of beryllium copper alloy.

19. The gasket of claim **18**, wherein the beryllium copper alloy single sheet is plated with tin.

20. The gasket of claim **19**, wherein the sheet with the tin plated beryllium copper alloy has a uniform thickness of approximately 0.004 inches.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO.	: 8,672,710 B2
APPLICATION NO.	: 13/524321
DATED	: March 18, 2014
INVENTOR(S)	: Wendy Feldstein, Gregory Sorrentino and Krunoslav Draganovic

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title Page, Item (75) Inventors: change "Dragonanovic" to "Draganovic".

Signed and Sealed this
Nineteenth Day of August, 2014

Michelle K. Lee

Michelle K. Lee
Deputy Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title Page,

Item [75], Inventors, "Draganovic" (as corrected to read in the Certificate of Correction issued August 19, 2014) is deleted and patent is returned to its original state with third inventor last name in patent to read --Dragonanovic--.

Signed and Sealed this
Seventh Day of October, 2014

Michelle K. Lee

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Deputy Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office